

KAISER, RECOVERED, HOLDS CONFERENCE WITH HIS ADVISERS

He Drives About Berlin and Takes Luncheon at Home of Chancellor.

SENSATIONAL TALES OF ILLNESS DENIED

By Wire via Sayville, Jan. 15.—Emperor William made several public appearances in Berlin yesterday, according to the Overseas News Agency, which says:

"The Emperor yesterday called on several persons and was seen at several places in Berlin. Today he took luncheon at the residence of the Chancellor, where there were also present Gen. von Hoffmann, Governor-General of Prussia; Gen. von Bessler, Dr. Delbrueck, the Ambassador for Berlin, and other officials. The Emperor for Foreign Affairs; Count von Arnim-Brodtow, President of the Prussian Upper House; Count von Rosen, President of the Prussian Lower House; Herr Havenstein, President of the Reichsbank; Herr Wappenhut, Minister of State, and several others.

"When the Emperor drove through the streets to the Chancellor's residence he was joyously cheered by the crowd. He was accompanied by the Kaiser's son, Prince Wilhelm, and the Kaiser's daughter, Princess Charlotte.

"The Emperor stayed for several hours with the Chancellor in lively conversation with the guests and afterward a long conference with Dr. von Hoffmann.

"The Emperor is now completely recovered from a slight indisposition caused by a cold. He is in the best of health and is able to take his usual walks in the park. The Emperor's illness was a subject of much speculation, but it is now known that the Emperor's family has already hastened to his bedside.

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The Week in the War.

SUNDAY, JANUARY 9.—Germany's note on Frye incident received. Kaiser makes a further concession to the United States on submarine issue, agreeing that passengers placed in small boats on high seas are not in a place of safety. Negotiations over Lusitania case proceeding between Count von Bernstorff and Secretary Lansing. Allied troops reported as having seized Greek Island of Melos in southern Aegean. Allies said to have seized the Austrian and German Consuls at Mytilene. German professor reports discovery of an inexhaustible supply of drinking water near Mount Sinai which may be used in a German invasion of Egypt. Germany rumored trying to implicate Abyssinia in war. Russian offensive continues unabated along the Bukovina and Volhynia fronts. Austrian and Russian reports contest possession of Czartorysk. German offensive in Vosges nets nothing. England less apprehensive of general election as result of compulsion bill; German press less desirous in discussing measure. Maximilian Harden, German publicist, forbidden from speaking or writing publicly during remainder of war.

MONDAY, JANUARY 10.—Announcement made of a complete abandonment of the Dardanelles campaign. Remaining English troops at Gallipoli said to have evacuated with only one wounded and few losses of material. British official press bureau makes known loss of dreadnought King Edward VII. through striking a mine. Settlement of Lusitania controversy and subsequent pressing of protests to Great Britain expected within the week. Petrograd reports Bukovina battle still raging and losses of Austrian life appalling. Americans on Nicotian deny charges of other Americans that crew of German submarine were killed by English sailors while struggling in water. Turkish commander of expedition against Egypt said to have refused to advance without further German support.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11.—Count von Bernstorff sends tentative draft of agreement over Lusitania to Berlin. This provides for disavowal of sinking of steamship and for reparation for American lives lost. Reports from both London and Constantinople tell of severe battle east of Kut-el-Amara between Turks said to have cut off Gen. Townshend's force and British relief expedition. London admits Townshend's troops are in dire straits. Walter Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, in a speech before House of Commons, tells of great world war planned by England on German trade, one aim of which is control of world's coal and oil supplies. Failure of a German two day drive in Champagne reported from Paris. Russian offensive in Bukovina comes to a halt. Austrians capture spur of Mount Lovcen; fall of entire mountain and Austrian control of Cattaro imminent. Italian newspapers urge Government to go to Montenegro's aid.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 12.—Mount Lovcen falls to Austrians. Success believed to be forerunner of general campaign to sweep Albania and Montenegro and give Austria entire east coast of the Adriatic. Italy alarmed. In first of a series of articles on Great Britain's blockade. Daily Mail investigator reports food and supplies imported unchecked into Germany through Denmark. Talk of coercion of Denmark in London by use of British fleet. Irish Nationalist party announces withdrawal of opposition to compulsion bill. Further reports from Paris on German drive in Champagne say every point gained by employment of huge Teuton forces was subsequently recaptured. Relief expedition in Mesopotamia reported advancing. Dutch pacifists refuse to join forlorn party.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 13.—Despatches from Rome announce beginning of Teuton drive on Salonica. French forces occupy Greek Island of Corfu. Compulsory military service bill passes second reading in House of Commons, 431 to 39. Miners Federation threatens to vote general strike, tying up coal resources, if it becomes effective. German papers indicate that food shortage is causing suffering among people. Sorties of British troops from Kut-el-Amara checked by Turks. Champagne drive estimated to have cost Germans 25,000 men. Russians renew Bukovina attacks. Britain plans to draw her blockade tighter. Rumors of Kaiser's serious illness still persisting. Crown Prince and Prince von Buelow said to be recalled to Berlin.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 14.—London hears armistice between Austria and Montenegro has been declared. Separate peace rumored. Cetinje, Montenegrin capital, threatened. Destruction of bridges to hinder Teuton drive on Salonica accomplished by Allies. Continued Russian offensive on eastern front said to have led to summoning of Field Marshal von Mackensen in attempt to check threatened gains. Germany seizes all Bulgarian resources, according to Rome. Four British airmen brought down by Germans on west front. Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in speech at opening of Prussian Diet, predicts eventual victory; announces increase in Prussian income tax.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 15.—Papers British took from Capt. von Pape, recalled German military attaché at Washington, show that he made large payments to German agents in this country just prior to bomb outrages. Funds were paid to him by German Embassy. Austrian cruiser sunk by French submarine near Cattaro. Cetinje occupied by Austrian troops. Germany announces policy of reprisal against Great Britain for treatment of Baralong incident. Official denials that Kaiser is seriously ill made in Berlin. Severe storm breaks dikes and causes floods in Holland. The Russo-Rumanian frontier reported closed as Czar plans big campaign against Austrians in Galicia. Demands in London for more effective blockade against Germany persist. Announcement made that United States soldier in uniform was taken by British from ship at Kingston, Jamaica, on January 7; was released on same day. French "loan of victory" totals \$682,500,000.

\$60,000,000 MUNITION COMPANY CHARTERED

Remington and Union Metallic Combination at Bridgeport Formed.

HARTFORD, Jan. 15.—Connecticut's biggest war baby—a \$60,000,000 corporation for the manufacture and sale of arms and munitions—was launched today when papers incorporating the Remington Arms Union Metallic Cartridge Corporation of Bridgeport were filed in the office of the State Secretary.

The purpose of the new corporation is to acquire the stock and to take over and carry on the business of the Remington Arms and Ammunition Company of Bridgeport, incorporated under the laws of New York, and the Union Metallic Cartridge Company, also of Bridgeport, and incorporated under the laws of Connecticut. It is further stated in the papers that the purposes are to make, manufacture, purchase and sell firearms, projectiles and ammunition and to build and construct plants for the manufacture of such articles.

The capital stock is stated to be \$60,000,000, divided into 1,200,000 shares each of a par value of \$50. The stock is divided into \$20,000,000 preferred and \$40,000,000 common. The preferred stock is to pay 7 per cent. cumulative annual dividends. The company starts business with \$3,000,000 paid in. The corporation papers are signed by three lawyers, James L. Banks, Jr., whose address is given as 19 East Ninety-second street, New York city; Reginald Rome, 101 East Fifty-seventh street, New York city; and Chauncey R. Carver, 515 Madison avenue, New York.

The incorporation fee paid was \$8,000, the largest sum the State ever received for an incorporation.

ALUMNI OF STEVENS IN LINE FOR DEFENCE

President Humphreys's Speech for "Manhood Service" Heartily Cheered.

The president and the alumni of Stevens Institute of Technology went on record in favor of preparedness last night at the annual alumni banquet at the Astor. The president, Alexander C. Humphreys, made a vigorous speech in which he declared that "a country with manhood suffrage should be a country of manhood service," and the alumni, 300 strong, vociferously cheered the speech and that of Henry A. Wise Wood.

"Preparedness is the best preventive of war," Dr. Humphreys said. "A liberty loving people, though peace loving, cannot submit to military aggression. I wish the alumni of Stevens to consider that question, which has been in my mind for some time—Shall we lay setting up exercises in Stevens so that the students will be able to do their duty as citizen soldiers and shall we give credit for these exercises?"

Henry A. Wise Wood warned the engineers that "the people down there" at Washington are thinking more of their own political difficulties than they are of the needs of the country.

"Two civilian Secretaries of War and Navy, who know nothing of military affairs, have imposed their private opinions on the nation in place of the opinions of our skilled, paid expert advisers."

"Remember the Panama Canal is only as good as two hundred old pounds of dynamite."

J. J. Carly, chief engineer of the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, told of the development of the telephone since 1876. Newcomb Carlton, president of the Western Union, presided and William Hall Walker, who gave \$100,000 to Stevens recently, also spoke.

Five ship fire victims arrive. The steamer Zulia, which arrived at Quarantine last night from South American ports and Porto Rico, brought five members of the crew of the American schooner Forest City, which was destroyed by fire at San Juan on January 1.

CALLS GERMANY AND WILSON U. S. ENEMIES

Weakness Invites Insult, Teutons Try With Us, Says Whitney Warren.

MAY FORFEIT OUR HONOR

BUFFALO, Jan. 15.—The United States now is assailed by two enemies: Germany, from the outside, and the policy of the administration from the inside, Whitney Warren, the New York architect, said tonight in an address before the Saturn Club.

"For us there is but one side worth considering," said Mr. Warren, "and that is the side of honor. Our honor calls upon us to speak out and act frankly, that we stigmatize those who are at war against civilization and also those who look on merely."

"We are in a critical hour, we Americans, two enemies, one outside, the other inside: Germany, and the policy of the Administration. The policy of the Administration is to represent in the world's traditions exactly the opposite of ours, all that our fathers fought against, the policy, because it has not the courage to make us respected."

"Every day, by its lack of decision, and would have us indeed lose all hope of salvation if real public opinion was healthy and ready to demand an accounting."

"The notion of neutrality is one of those which can be misunderstood and abused. It is not a policy, it is a principle. It would mean that the neutrality which leads to absolute inaction is an ideal. You are fighting; I look on. But this point of view is absolutely false. If one goes to the bottom of things, even if we find ourselves before a people who respect our neutrality—which is not the case."

"It is unquestionable that we have favored Germany's game by allowing her to continue to play the game of crime after crime and by thus furnishing her tacit help. In fact we threw off our neutrality the day we permitted her to continue to play the game of crime after crime and by thus furnishing her tacit help. There is a silence which equals assent."

"Nobody can tell what effect at that moment our firm protestations would have had on the neutrals of Europe, who were too weak and in too danger to have taken the initiative of a formal disapproval."

"Can the Administration, continually confining itself within the limits of jurisdiction, to use their statutory text which authorizes the signing of an international convention to demand reparation for an outraged right, be so stupid as to refuse to take any action against the Lusitania, the Ancona, the Persia, the ship which was violated at Luxembourg, for example? Certainly not."

"Therefore, in the name of what principle do we protest even feebly in the first case and not in the second? Probably because American citizens are involved, but can we claim the application of the rule in our favor when we have not claimed it in favor of others?"

"Our diplomatic game will only become effective and legitimate the day when going back to the past, we have condemned in block the Teutonic infractions against all the laws of humanity."

"We do not want war with Germany, but she in her fury will throw us a defiance, throw it even daily, and the longer we allow her to believe in our weakness the more she will show herself defiant and aggressive."

"If we wish with any authority to insist upon our rights we must previously fulfill our duties. Our rights are strongly bound to those of the belligerents, they form a chapter of common law, and our duty toward ourselves is to see that this law is respected just as the belligerents' duty is to respect it."

"In his last message to Congress the President treated in a similar way the active friends of Germany and those of the Allies. Why does he not speak about those Americans who have put their interference to the service of Germany?"

"The Teutonic empire are making fools of us. This is only too clear. For instance, if in the case of the Lusitania our citizens found death, it was because the Lusitania sank too quickly, and in the case of the Ancona it was because she was heavily loaded. That insinuation is an indecent lie, which the Austrians have used to cover their crime."

T. R. HUGHES, M'CALL CARRY MOOSE HOPES

The Colonel Leads, but They Would Accept Either of the Other Two.

CHICAGO, Jan. 15.—The Tribune will print the following to-morrow: Progressive party generals who participated in the National Committee Conference here last Tuesday and who joined in requesting the Republican steam roller marshals to prepare the faded calf have three Presidential possibilities in view, any one of whom will be satisfactory to them.

Some of the details of the session were learned from inside sources to-day. They are in the order of their preference: Theodore Roosevelt.

Justice Hughes of the Supreme Court.

Gov. McCall of Massachusetts.

Senator Lawrence V. Sherman could be nominated by the Republicans without entirely reducing the entire corporate income tax.

The Illinois Favorite Son lauded check by Jowl with Col. Roosevelt in 1912 up to the time that the steam roller flattened out the Roosevelt men. Then he elected to stand with his party and in refusing to follow the Progressives in the campaign incurred the displeasure of Col. Roosevelt.

Col. Roosevelt, the delegates said, was their first choice, and to nominate him in the Republican convention, they said, they would bend their energies. It was ascertained that the entire personnel of the true blue Roosevelt entourage will improve from now on, with an elaborate plan that contemplates stampeding the Republican convention for him.

The second choice of the Moores, according to the undercurrent gossip during the recent conference, is Justice Charles Evans Hughes of the United States Supreme Court. His nomination also would end the reunion of the parties and do it completely, they said.

Should Roosevelt and Hughes be eliminated then they would not make a very funny fox. McCall of Massachusetts, they added, is the third choice.

The McCall boom was given a fresh impetus in the week's conference staged by George W. Perkins, the recent gubernatorial scrap in the Old Bay State. It is estimated that fully 75 per cent. of the Progressives who voted for Roosevelt in 1912 got behind McCall.

This was achieved largely by McCall and his managers incorporating in their platform practically all the fundamental pronouncements carried in the Roosevelt covenant of 1912.

Would Pay Officers' Storm Loans. WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—In a communication to Congress to-day the Secretary of War recommended an appropriation of \$500,000 for the relief of officers and men of the army who lost personal property in a Texas hurricane last August.

WIFE MURDERER PRICE CONVICTED

Minnesota Man Found Guilty of Pushing Her Off a Cliff.

DOUBLE LIFE ALLEGED

MINNEAPOLIS, Jan. 15.—Frederick Text was convicted of wife murder in the first degree to-day by a jury before Judge Fish. On motion of M. C. Brady, attorney for Price, Judge Fish granted a stay of sentence until Wednesday, when a motion for a new trial on the ground of newly discovered evidence and alleged errors in the conduct of the trial will be argued.

Under the verdict only one sentence, life imprisonment, can be imposed. Price tried bravely to maintain the stubborn denial that he had pushed his wife off a cliff. He was charged with the murder of his wife on a charge of killing her on the river bank near the old Government dam and told them that Mrs. Price had fallen over the bluff to the rocks forty feet below and had been seriously injured. They helped carry the woman up the path. Mrs. Price died just after reaching the hospital.

The defendant's story. Price told the physicians that while he, Mrs. Price and Etchison were motoring on the boulevard his auto got out of order and stopped. He suggested that Mrs. Price step out of the machine and walk around. She did that, he said. A cry of "Oh, Fred!" startled him while he and Etchison were on the machine. Mrs. Price they found her bleeding and unconscious on the river level below.

Etchison told on the stand of Price's alleged plan to do away not only with his wife, Mary Fridley Price, but David Fridley, her father, and Louise Dye, her sister. This was Etchison's testimony in part.

"There were three electric light bulbs in the room. The light for each was turned on by a switch. Let me get it," Price said to me. "Let each one of these lights represent the life of a member of the Fridley family. First there is old David Fridley. He is too stingy to live, will you let me turn off the light?" Price pressed the first button. "Then there is Louise Dye, she is the second button," he behaved so badly. "I will press her life off like that. Then there remains May—I will push her life off just as easily."

By one Price pushed the buttons. The room was in darkness. I screamed aloud to him to turn on the lights. He was grinning cruelly when the glare of

the lights showed me his face. "My God, man, you don't mean that!" I cried.

"Oh, God, I do," he answered, "and by God, you are going to be my witness. I have a bad record. If anything happened I would be suspected. I must have a witness, and you are going to be that witness."

"I will not," I answered.

Tells of Price's Threat. "You will," he said, "or you will pay me the money you owe me. My wife says I have been too easy on you, and I believe I have. I will seize your furniture and turn you and your wife out on the street if you refuse to be my witness in this. I tell you I must have money."

"I tried to dissuade him. 'You wouldn't need money,' I told him. 'If you were not leading a double life, that costs money.'"

"That is no one else's damned business," he insisted. "I must have money. I am going to get it. You are going to be my witness or I will make a fool of you in no time. If you fall to keep your mouth shut I will get you as sure as I am standing here."

"On the Saturday morning of the murder, Price greeted me with the statement that he was going to get a new car. He said that it would be a Buick for an accident. That noon I took lunch with the Prices and in the afternoon I took them to the matinee performance of 'The Price of Pilsen' at the Metropolitan.

"After the show was over Price suggested that his wife take her pet dog and they go for a ride. At their home he stopped and got the dog himself. Mrs. Price remarked at her husband's pleasant behavior toward her. I had forgotten all about his remark of the morning. He did not speak of the approaching tragedy as we rode out toward the St. Anthony Parkway. The engine seemed to be bothering a little, but I never thought of its connection with Price's plans."

At the Cliff. "We stopped the car at the cliff brink. Price asked his wife to get out and give the dog an airing. She hesitated at first and then did so. Price Charley, and as I did so he seized my arm and hurled his wife under the wire and over the cliff. I lost my balance and slipped forward too.

"Price called to me. 'Hurry,' he said, 'and get down there.'"

"When we reached Mrs. Price's body it was lying eight feet nearer the face of the cliff than is the stake that marked the spot. Price seized her by the hair and dragged her that much further down the decline. 'Now you go call for help,' he told me.

"As I turned my back I heard the crashing sound as Price crumpled in his wife's head with a stone."

"Afterward, when we were on the parkway again, Price told me to take the automobile and drive to Fridley to tell the types of his wife's death."

"What shall I tell them?" I asked.

"Tell them that she fell over," he said. "You don't need to tell them that much. I will do the telling."

"That night Price came to my room at the hotel. There he cancelled my bill, which was aggregating \$1,200, by giving me his note for \$7,000. Later he sent me drafts aggregating \$2,600 in part payment of the note."

REVENUE POWWOW IN M'ADOO'S HOME

General Taxing Bill Considered by Democratic Leaders of the House.

TARIFF REVISION URGED

WASHINGTON, Jan. 15.—At a conference to-night in the home of Secretary McAdoo plans were considered by Democratic leaders for a general taxing bill to raise additional revenues for national defense.

Those who conferred with Mr. McAdoo on the subject were the Democratic members of the Ways and Means Committee, except Chairman Kitchin, the House leader, who was unable to attend owing to illness in his family. He was obliged to leave Washington this evening for his home in North Carolina. Representative Fitzgerald of New York, chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, was invited, but he also was unable to be present. It is understood that one member of the Ways and Means Committee strongly urged that the party undertake a partial revision of the tariff as a means of raising additional revenues.

Consideration was given to the recommendation of the President that taxes be levied on gasoline, bank checks and automobiles, but with what result was not disclosed.

There was a long discussion relative to the Hill bill pending before the Ways and Means Committee, which provides for protective duties on dyestuffs and chemicals with a view to establishing these industries on a strong basis in this country. The Hill bill is proving a source of great embarrassment to the Democrats, for the reason that in the hearings on it this week testimony was brought out that has apparently made a strong impression on members of the party.

It was disclosed in tonight's discussion that some of the committee members are disposed to vote either for the Hill bill or for a substitute that will assure the production of chemicals and dyestuffs in the United States in quantities sufficient to supply the needs of American manufacturers.

It is understood as a result of the conference that there will be close cooperation between the Ways and Means Committee, which originates revenue legislation, and such spokesmen of the Administration as Secretary McAdoo. There seemed to be general agreement among the conferees that the proposed taxing bill would prove to be the most troublesome question with which the party will have to deal at this season.

Mr. McAdoo was told that there was formidable opposition to the tax on gasoline and automobile manufacture, and that many Democrats, notably those from the South, are bitterly opposed to

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A TAX ON BANK CHECKS AS RECOMMENDED BY PRESIDENT WILSON.

The Secretary is said to have been told that the Bryanites and anti-progressives advocated among the Democrats will probably propose any additional taxes which would not fall principally on the rich of the country. Increase of income tax receipts by means of raising the surtax rather than the regular taxable income was one of the propositions put forth by the Bryanites. While the Democratic leaders will not take up a revenue bill until it has been definitely determined among the Democrats to be expended in expanding the army and navy a subcommittee will be appointed to collect information to guide the full committee when it gets down to work on such a measure.

TWO MEN'S SKULLS FRACTURED.

Car Skids in Upper Broadway and Hits Subway Pillar.

An automobile driven by Frank Bucker of 562 West 170th street skidded last evening in Broadway at 24th street and ran into a pillar of the subway structure. Bucker was thrown from the structure, as was his companion, Charles Rafferty, an elevator operator living at the same address. Both were taken to St. Joseph's Hospital in Yonkers, where it was said that though their skulls were fractured they would probably live.

OKLAHOMA DOES 21.54 KNOTS.

Speed of Nevada on Trial.

ROCKLAND, Me., Jan. 15.—The super-dreadnought Oklahoma went through the first of her trials today off Owl's Head. She made 21.54 knots. The Oklahoma is the biggest ship in the navy and is driven by reciprocating engines.

While her contract requires a speed of 23.5 knots, the Oklahoma's aim actually was beyond that for a star ship. Nevada, having recently set a top speed mark of 21.04. The latter vessel derives power from turbine engines.

CARDASHIAN SEEKS DIVORCE.

Turkish Official Would Be Free of New York Woman.

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 15.—An action of divorce was filed to-day by Vahan Cardashian, Imperial High Commissioner for Turkey to the exposition, from Mrs. Cornelia Alexander Cardashian, member of a prominent New York family.

The complaint states that they were married in New York city May 15, 1907, and that Mrs. Cardashian "voluntarily deserted the defendant, although he has provided her with a suitable abode."

The complaint further sets forth that there are no children as a result of the marriage and no community property to be settled. Mrs. Cardashian refused to state the cause of the alleged desertion. Mrs. Cardashian was not here during the exposition.

At the home of Mrs. C. A. Cardashian in Atlantic Highlands, N. J., last night a woman who said she was Mrs. Vahan Cardashian declared that she has not been served with papers in her husband's action and had no intention that he contemplated such a step.

Logwood and Drywood Extracts May Come Through.